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Compsn. for pasteurisation - comprises glycerine fatty acid ester, organic acid, cane sugar fatty acid ester and triamine lauryl sulphate

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#### Abstract (Basic): JP 3067573 A

The compsn. comprises glycerine fatty acid ester having 6-12C fatty acid root, organic acid, cane sugar fatty acid ester having 8-18C fatty acid root and triamine lauryl sulphate.

USE - The compsn. has good quality stability. It offers enough pasteurisation property and cleansing property without changing colour and taste of food when added. It is used for pasteurising raw vegetables and cooking utensils. (7pp Dwg.No.0/0)

# PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

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#### (54) COMPOSITION FOR STERILIZATION

# (57) Abstract:

PURPOSE: To obtain the title composition having excellent quality stability, not changing color tone, texture and flavor of target food, comprising an organic acid, middle fatty acid radical-containing glycerin fatty acid ester, higher fatty acid radical-containing sucrose fatty acid ester and thiamine laurylsulfate.

CONSTITUTION: The objective composition comprising

(A) an organic acid (preferably vinegar or citric acid), (B) 6-12C fatty acid radical-containing glycerin fatty acid ester (preferably caprylic acid as fatty acid), (C) 8-18C fatty acid radical-containing sucrose fatty acid ester (preferably lauric acid as fatty acid) and (D) thiamine laurylsulfate. The blending ratio of the components is preferably 1 pt.wt. component A, 0.01-1 pt.wt. component B, 0.01-1 pt.wt. component C and 0.001-0.01 pt.wt. component D.

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# ⑩日本国特許庁(JP)

① 特許出題公開

# ⑩ 公開特許公報(A) 平3-67573

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審査請求 未請求 請求項の数 1 (全7頁)

ク酸、リンゴ酸、食酢などの有機酸の1種もしく

などの無機塩類とエチルアルコールなどのアルコ ール類を混合して成る段薗用組成物を開発してい

る (特開昭 5 4 - 1 4 5 2 3 4 号)。 さらに、こ

の改良技術としてチアミンラウリル硫酸塩または

ラウリル硫酸ナトリウムを併用することにより、 前記特開昭54-145234号公報に記載され

は2種以上とNaCl,KCl,MgClz.CaClz

**公発明の名称** 殺菌用組成物

②特 顧 平1-202506

②出 顧 平1(1989)8月4日

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明細書

1. 発明の名称

殺菌用組成物

#### 2. 特許請求の範囲

(1) (a)有機酸類、(b)炭素数6~12の脂肪酸根を有するグリセリン脂肪酸エステル、(c)炭素数8~18の脂肪酸根を有するショ糖脂肪酸エステルおよび(d)チアミンラウリル硫酸塩より成る殺菌用組成物。

#### 3. 発明の詳細な説明

#### 〔産業上の利用分野〕

本発明は殺菌用組成物に関し、さらに詳しくは 食酢(有機酸)、グリセリン脂肪酸エステル、ショ機脂肪酸エステルおよびチアミンラウリル硫酸 塩を含有して成り、品質安定性に優れ、かつ対照 食品の外観等に変化を与えることなく優れた殺菌 力と安全性をもつ殺菌用組成物に関する。

〔従来の技術および発明が解決しようとする課題〕 すでに本出潮人は、飲食器。調理器具等の段菌

に有用な殺菌組成物として酢酸、クエン酸、コハ

た有機酸類、無機塩類およびアルコール類の所定 適度範囲以下における濃度においても顕著な殺菌 力を得ることのできる殺菌用組成物も開発してい る(特開昭 5 7 - 1 7 6 9 0 3)。しかしながら、 これらの殺菌用組成物を特に生食用の野菜の殺菌 を目的として使用する場合、野菜に付着している 広範な微生物に対して十分な殺菌効果を得るため に必要な有機酸濃度下では、色調の変化や味の変 化等が発生し、商品価値を損なうことが避けられ ない。

本発明は、これらの従来技術にさらに改良を加 えた殺菌用組成物の提供を目的としている。一般 的に、脂肪酸およびそのエステル(とりわけ炭素 数8~12のもの)の抗菌作用および殺菌作用に ついては周知のことである。しかし、食品衛生上 問題となる大昌歯をはじめとしたグラム陰性解菌 に対しては常温においては単独ではほとんど殺菌 性を示さないこと、またグラム陽性細菌の中でも、 特に食品衛生上問題となる賞色ブドウ状球菌には ほとんど単独では殺菌性を示さないといった問題 点もある。また、脂肪酸およびそのエステル、具 体的にはグリセリン脂肪酸エステル。ショ糖脂肪 酸エステル等は上記の様な殺菌性についての問題 点以外にも、次の様な問題点が挙げられる。グリ セリン脂肪酸エステルは、一般に水に対する溶解 度が低く、単独で水溶液として安定した状態に保 つことは困難であり、具体的には短期間に沈澱を 生じるという現象が起こり、実用上不都合である。 一方、ショ糖脂肪酸エステルには親水性のものも あり、水溶液として安定した状態に保つことも可 能であるが、耐酸性および耐塩性の点から次の様 な問題がある。すなわち、pH5以下の酸性溶液

脂肪酸エステルおよびチアミンラウリル硫酸塩を 組み合わせて得られる殺菌用組成物が低酸度の有 機酸濃度下において殺菌力が増強され、水溶液と して安定となり、さらに生野菜に対する色調。し おれ等の悪影響を解決しうることを見い出し、本 発明で完成するに至ったのである。

すなわち、本発明は(3)有機酸類。(1)炭素数 6 ~ 1 2 の脂肪酸根を有するグリセリン脂肪酸エステル。(c)炭素数 8 ~ 1 8 の脂肪酸根を有するショ糖脂肪酸エステルおよび(3)チアミンラウリル硫酸塩よりなる段菌用組成物を提供するものである。

本発明に用いる(a)成分の有機酸類としては食酢, 酢酸、フマル酸、クエン酸、コハク酸、リンゴ酸、 乳酸、循石酸、グルコン酸等が挙げられる。これ らの中では食酢、クエン酸などが好ましい。

の成分であるグリセリン脂肪酸エステルとしては、炭素数が6~12の脂肪酸のグリセリンエステルが用いられ、脂肪酸の具体例としてカプロン酸、カプリル酸、カプリン酸等が挙

#### (課題を解決するための手段)

本発明者らは、これらの問題点を解決する殺菌 用組成物を得るべく鋭意検討した結果、有機酸, 特定のグリセリン脂肪酸エステル。特定のショ糖

げられ、特にカプリル酸が好ましい。

(c)成分であるショ糖脂肪酸エステルとしては、 炭素数が8~18の脂肪酸のショ糖エステルが用 いられ、脂肪酸の具体例としてカプリル酸、カプ リン酸、ラウリン酸、ミリスチン酸、パルミチン 酸、ステアリン酸等が挙げられ、特にラウリン酸 が好ましい。

せにより顕著な殺菌効果が得られるのである。

本発明の殺菌用組成物は、各成分を上記の配合 比において網製しても、また濃厚原液として調製 し、使用に際して上配配合比となるように水にて 希釈し使用してもよい。特に緑色野菜の殺菌を目 的とした場合、有機酸類の濃度が 0.3 重量%以 下になるように調製して使用することが望ましい。 この場合、有機酸類単独では充分な殺菌効果を示 さない濃度ではあるが、上記のように各成分を配

ィロコッカス・アウレウス IF03060. バチルス・ズブチリス IF03009またはシュードモナス・フルオレッセンス IF03081)をブイヨン培地 (肉汁1%. ボリペプトン1%. 食塩 0.5%. pB 7.2) 10 m & で30℃にて24時間振過培養した。一方、第1表に示す組成の殺菌用組成物 a ~ d および対照 (水)を調製し、18×180 m の試験管に各10 m & 宛分注して綿栓し、100℃にて5分間の殺菌処理を行い、30℃に冷却しておいた。

次に、前紀の培養物を滅菌したピペットを用いて 0.05 m ℓ 宛上記段園用組成物または水の入った試験管に分注し、30℃にて15分静置のた式験管に分注し、30℃にて15分静でで、試験管に分注し、15分経過後、試験管でないと培養物との混合をで、試験である。15分経過との混合をで、減少でで、対した。で、があれば滅菌した栄研標準を下培養とでは、30℃にて48時間培養した。培養終了後、被協の生育の有無を肉眼で観察し、培養の生育の認められないものを殺菌力ありと判定し、+と表示した。

合することにより、緑色野菜の色調を維持しながら殺菌力を増強することが可能となる。一方、ショ糖脂肪酸エステルにはその界面活性効果により洗浄力があることは周知のとおりである。従来より各種の汚れを洗浄するために使用されてきたアルキルベンゼンスルホン酸塩系中性洗剤やマルカリ性洗剤は環境に対する悪影響が問題となっており、洗浄に使用するのは好ましくないと考えられる傾向にある。それに対し、ショ糖脂肪酸エステルは安全性が高く、特に直接口の中に入れる野菜、果実、さらには調理器具等の洗浄に適している。よって、本発明の殺菌用組成物はショ糖脂肪酸エステルを含有することにより殺菌力ばかりでなく、洗浄力も兼ね備えた産業上有用な組成物である。

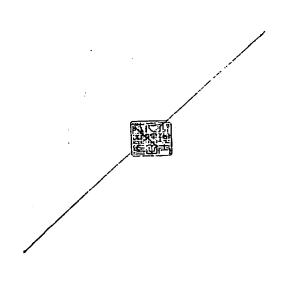
#### (実施例)

次に、本発明を実験例および実施例により詳し く説明するが、本発明はこれらに限定されるもの ではない。

#### 実験例1

被検菌(エシェリヒア・コリ 1F03208。スタフ

一方、菌の生育が認められるものを殺菌力なしと 判定し、一と表示した。結果を第2表に示す。



5

\*75.79% 複数値(6) 0.01

0 0

0

က

设置用品权地设备用品权物

设置用组成物 p

段臨用組成物

铄

数数图数数图	1919t7	79748378X. 7969X	8582. 17597	92-Fetz. 788bsesz
<b>垃服(长)</b>	1	1	-	ŧ
<b>设留用组成物 a</b>	+	+	+	+
の協用組成物り	+	•	ŀ	,
级商用组成物。	+	+	+	+
段爾用組成物 4	1	ı	I	-

した。 Δ E は次式により算出できる。

 $\Delta E = \sqrt{\Delta a^2 + \Delta b^2 + \Delta c^2}$ 

 $\Delta a = a 2 - a 1$ 

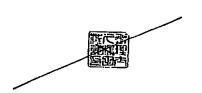
Δb=b2-b1

 $\Delta c = c 2 - c 1$ 

結果を第3~5表に示す。

第3妻(肉眼観察による色調の評価)

試験区	対照と比較い変 ffáðe判定した人	対照と比較して差 fult判定した人
段菌用組成物 a	20人	0人
殺菌用組成物 b	1人	19人
殺菌用組成物 c	1人	19人
段菌用組成物 d	0人	20人



なお、殺菌用組成物 a および c で食酢の代わり に酢酸、フマル酸、クエン酸、コハク酸、リンゴ 酸、乳酸、酒石酸、グルコン酸をそれぞれ使用し た場合も同様の結果が得られた。

#### 実験例2

生のきゅうりを水道水で軽く水洗いし、面端を切り溶とした中央部を約2 mmの幅でスライスした検体500gを、実験例1の殺菌用組成物 a~dまたは水2500mlをに15分間浸液した。15分後に検体を取り出し、液水で5分間すすぎ、十分に水を切った後、15℃にて24時間保持した。24時間後に20人のパネラーによる肉腹観察で色調の変化の評価、色差針による色差の測定および食味の評価を実施した。なお、色差の測定は次の方法で実施した。

前記保存後の検体 1 0 0 g を計り取り、純水 1 0 0 a ℓ を加え、3 分間ホモジナイズし東洋濾紙 Na 2 で濾過した。その残渣について ND - 1010型デジタル 関色色差計 (日本電色工業株式会社)により、 L. a, b 値を測定し、対照との Δ E (色差)を算出

第4度(色差計による色差の測定)

試験区	L值	a値	b 値	ΔΕ値
対照 (水)	31.0	-8.5	13.9	Ţ <u></u>
段面用組成物 a	34.7	-7.7	15.1	3.97
段強用組成物 b	30.8	-8.2	13.6	0.47
殺菌用組成物 c	30.7	-8.3	13.7	0.41
殺菌用組成物 d	30.8	-8.4	13.8	0.24

∦BS単位(ΔE⇒色差)

0 ~0.5 かすかに

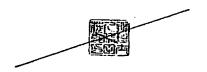
0.5~1.5 わずかに

1.5~3.0 感知できる

3.0~6.0 目立つ

6.0~12.8 大いに

12.0以上 非常に



第5 表(食味の評価)

試験区	対照と比較に酸味 ホスデ(ムネロトは) 酸臭を 感じた人	対照と比較に 差がないと判 定した人
殺菌用組成物a	20人	0人
殺菌用組成物 b	1人	19人
殺菌用組成物 c	1人	19人
段窗用組成物 d	0 人	20人

第3~5 表から、数菌用組成物 c のみが色調においても、食味においてもほとんど影響を与えず、十分な殺菌力を発現することが可能であることが明らかである。

#### 実験例3

第6表に示す組成の設度用組成物 e ~ j を調製 し、30℃にて30日間保存した場合の溶解安定 性を経時的に調べた。沈麗等を生じた場合は+と 表示し、また沈微等を生じず安定している場合は - と表示した。結果を第7表に示す。

第7表から、チアミンラウリル硫酸塩を併用した場合(較菌用組成物 h, i, j)にのみ、長期に亘って安定した較菌用組成物を得られることが明らかである。

#### 実験例4 (洗浄力試験)

3 cs×1 0 csのガラス板を人工変散油(ゴマ油と小変材を重量比1:1 で混ぜ合わせたもの)で一様になるように置い、6 5 でで3時間乾燥させた。なお、人工変散油を置う前のガラス板(重量1)および乾燥後のガラス板(重量2)の重量を測定しておいた。

次に、前記ガラス板を第8表に示す溶液または水500 m ℓ が入った500 m ℓ 容ピーカーに浸漬し、液温を20℃に保ちながら液だけを10分間投搾した。10分後、水道水のあふれているピーカー中にガラス板を入れかえ水洗いした後、室温で自然乾燥させた。乾燥後、再びガラス板の重量(重量3)を測定し、次式により洗浄効率を算出した。

大衛 (1 5) (1 5) (1 6) (1 6) (1 6) (1 6) (1 6)	1 0 0	0 = 2 中の各	草
第2 0	#92922748 #31798(e)		_
		5.様5992歳 1378(8)	表 2000年
Ī	-	1	-
	1	1	
0 0	0.5	0.5	
0 0	-	1	0.1
0 0		-	0.1
0 0	0.5	0.5	0.1
第7表			
108	2 0 B	3 O B	
1		-	
ı	1	•	
ı	ı	'	
		0 BB 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	0 BB 2 0 BB 2 BB 3 0 BB

选净效率——<u>重量2-重量3</u> ×100(%)

結果を第8表に示す。

α es (6.2)

第8表

試 験 区	洗净効率(%)
対 照(水)	4.9
※市販中性洗剤 0.15%濃度	90.3
実験例1の設箇用組成物 a	6.8
実験例1の殺菌用組成物 c	85.2

※界面活性剤(アルキルベンゼンスルホン酸ナ トリウム他)を23%含有

第8表より、殺菌用組成物 c は市販中性洗剤に 近い洗浄力があることが明らかである。

#### 実施例1

#### 段国用組成物の鋼製

酢酸酸度 1 0 m/v %の食酢 3 0 0 mℓ. グリセリンカプリル酸エステル 0.5 g. ショ糖ラウリン酸エステル 1.2 g. チアミンラウリル硫酸塩 0.15 gを拡水と混合し、全体で 1 0 0 0 mℓに

なるように調製した(各成分の濃度はそれぞれ酢酸 3 m/m %, グリセリンカブリル酸エステル 0.05 m/m %, ショ糖ラウリン酸エステル 0.1 2 m/m %, チアミンラウリル硫酸塩 0.0 1 5 m/m %)。次いで、上記の殺菌用組成物 1 0 0 m 2 を純水にて 1 0 0 0 m 2 になるように希釈した。

#### 被殺菌物の調製

- 1. 生のきゅうりを水道水にて軽く洗浄後、両端 を捨て去り中央部を約2mm巾でスライスした。
- 生のキャベツを約3×40 mmの大きさにカットし、水道水にて軽く洗浄した。
- 3. 生のレタスを適当な大きさに手でちぎり、水 道水にて軽く洗浄した。
- 4. 生のピーマンを水道水にて軽く洗浄後、芯を 取り除き約5×20mmの大きさにカットした。
- 5. 生のニンジンを水道水にて軽く洗浄後、両端を捨て去り中央部を約3×40 mの大きさにカットした。
- 6. 生のかいわれ大根の根を切取り水道水にて軽く洗浄した。

#### 実施例3

実施例1において、段薗用組成物として酢酸酸度10%の食酢100mt、クエン酸15g、グリセリンカブリル酸エステル 0.5g、ショ糖ラウリン酸エステル 1.2g、チアミンラウリル硫酸塩 0.15gを純水と混合し、全体で1000mtになるように調製したこと以外は実施例1と同様の方法を緩返した。結果を第9~14表に示す。

第9表(きゅうり)

試験図	大陽菌群数(個)	一般生図数(個)
未殺菌	4.1 × 1 0 °	1.8 × 1 0 *
実施例1	< 1 0	8. 2 × 1 0 °
実施例2	< 1 0	9. 1 × 1 0 °
実施例3	< 1 0	7.6 × 1 0 ²

第10岁(キャベツ)

<b>试算区</b>	大脳菌群数(個)	一般生菌数(個)
未殺菌	3.8 × 1 0 °	3.5 × 1 0 4
実施例 1	< 1.0	4.9 × 1 0 ²
実施例 2	< 1 0	7.3 × 1 0 <sup>2</sup>
実施例3	< 1 0	6.1 × 1 0 °

#### 殺菌試験

上記で調製したきゅうり、キャベツ、ピーマン、ニンジンはそれぞれ200gを、レタス、かいわれ大根は100gを前記段関用組成物の希釈液1000成に室温にて15分間浸漬した。15分間浸漬した。15分間浸漬した。4野菜を取り出し、未殺菌の野菜も合わせて大脳菌が製を栄研デスオキシコーレイト培地にて常法通り測定し、一般生菌数を栄研標準寒天培地にて常法通り測定した。結果を第9~14表に示す。なお、表中の菌数は野菜1g当りの菌数(個)を示す。

#### 実施例2

実施例1において、殺菌用組成物としてクエン酸30g, グリセリンカブリル酸エステル 0.5g, ショ糖ラウリン酸エステル 1.2g, チアミンラウリル硫酸塩 0.15gを純水と混合し、全体で1000 配になるように調製したこと以外は実施例1と同様の方法を繰返した。結果を第9~14表に示す。

第11表(レタス)

試験区	大鶏菌群数(健)	一般生菌数(個)
未殺菌	2. 1 × 1 0 <sup>2</sup>	1.0 × 1 0 4
実施例1	< 1 0	3.8 × 1 0 °
実施例 2	< 1 0	4.5 × 1 0 °
実施例3	< 1 0	4.1×10°

第12表(ピーマン)

試験区	大陽菌群数(個)	一般生菌数(個)
未殺菌	1.8 × 1 0 3	1.4×104
実施例 1	< 1 0	5.9 × 1 0 ²
実施例 2	< 1 0	7.2 × 1 0 ²
実施例3	< 1 0	6.0 × 1 0 °

第13表(ニンジン)

試験図	大腸菌群数(個)	一般生菌数 (個)
未殺菌	1.1 × 1 0 3	1.3 × 1 0 4
実施例1	< 1 0	8. 4 × 1 0 <sup>z</sup>
実施例 2	< 1 0	9.2 × 1 0 °
夹烙例 3	< 1 0	7.9 × 1 0 *

第14妻(かいわれ大根)

試験区	大蝎菌群数(個)	一般生菌数(個)
未殺菌	2.4×10°	6.1×10 °
実施例 1	5. 2 × 1 0 <sup>2</sup>	2.7 × 1 0 4
実施例 2	7.5 × 1 0 <sup>2</sup>	4.1×10 <sup>4</sup>
実施例3	3.9 × 1 0 *	2.0 × 1 0 °

第9~14表から数菌力があることが明らかである。又、数菌処理後の各野菜の色調、食感、食味については、実施例1~3のいずれの設菌用組成物においても未殺菌のものと比較してほとんど 差はなかった。

# (発明の効果)

本発明の殺菌用組成物は、品質安定性に優れ、かつ対照食品の色調。食感、食味等に変化を与えることなく十分な殺菌力および洗浄力を発揮することができる。したがって、本発明の殺菌用組成物は生食用の野菜や食品用調理器具等の殺菌、洗浄に適する。

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(54) Title of invention

Sterilizing composition

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#### **Patent Specification**

1. Title of invention

Sterilizing composition

- 2. Extent of the claim
- (1) Sterilizing composition comprised of (a) organic acids, (b) glycerin fatty acid ester having fatty acid root of 6 to 12 carbon, (c) cane sugar fatty acid ester having fatty acid root of 8 to 18 carbon and (d) thiamine lauryl sulfate.
- 3. Detailed explanation of the invention [Application field in the industry]

This invention relates to a sterilizing composition, in detail, a sterilizing composition comprised of vinegar (organic acid), glycerin fatty acid ester, cane sugar fatty acid ester and thiamine lauryl sulfate and which has stability in quality providing excellent sterilizing power and safety to the

target food without changing the appearance.

[Conventional technology and problems to be solved by this invention]

The applicant had developed a sterilizing composition comprised by mixing one or more than two kinds of organic acid such as acetic acid, citric acid, succinic acid, malic acid, vinegar and inorganic salts such as NaCL, KCL, MgCL<sub>2</sub>, CaCL<sub>2</sub> and alcohol such as ethyl alcohol. (Patent Publication Shou 54-145234). Furthermore, as an improved technology, they had developed a sterilizing composition (Patent Publication Shou 57-176903) which can provide significant sterilizing power even with the lower concentration rate than the specific range of concentration of organic acids, inorganic salts and alcohol that was

described in above mentioned Patent Publication of Shou 54-145234 by using with thiamine lauryl sulfate or sodium lauryl sulfate. However, when these sterilizing compositions are used especially for sterilizing vegetable for raw consumption, discoloring or taste change would occur with the concentration rate of organic acid which is necessary to provide sufficient sterilizing effect against the wide range of bacteria attached to the vegetable and devaluation of the merchandize is inevitable. The objective of this invention is to provide a sterilizing composition which is added with further improvement to the conventional technology. Fatty acid and its ester (especially the ones with 8to12 carbons) are already known to have antimicrobial effect and sterilizing effect. However, there are disadvantages such as providing almost no sterilizing power when used independently at a room temperature against Gram-negative bacteria such as colon bacillus which is a problem in food hygiene and especially against yellow staphylococcus in Gram-positive bacteria which is especially a problem in food hygiene. Also, such as fatty acid and its ester, concretely glycerin fatty acid ester and cane sugar fatty acid ester have further problems in addition to the above mentioned sterilizing property. Generally, as glycerin fatty acid ester does not dissolve easily in water and it is difficult to maintain stable condition as aqueous solution by itself and concretely, precipitation is caused in a short period and it is inconvenient for the actual use. On the other hand, in cane sugar fatty acid esters, there are hydrophilic ones as well and it is possible to maintain stable aqueous solution, however, there are following problems due to the point of acid resistance and salt resistance. This means in the acid solution (acid solution containing acetic acid and citric acid, for example) of under pH5 or in the aqueous solution

containing salt of inorganic acid and organic acid, part of cane sugar fatty acid ester becomes insoluble and causes precipitation and it is inconvenient in practical use. When glycerin fatty acid ester and cane sugar fatty acid ester are mixed at an optional ratio, stable aqueous solution can be obtained, however, this has a drawback because almost no sterilizing effect can be expected. On the other hand, in regards to the bactericidal power of sterilizing composition containing organic acid, when sterilizing composition containing organic acid for sterilizing fresh vegetable, especially green colored vegetable, it has a drawback that chlorophyll pigment in green colored vegetable is chemically affected with the concentration rate of organic acid which is necessary to exert sufficient sterilizing power and appearance wise, green color is faded, wilting is escalated and the merchandise is devalued. [Methods to solve these problems] As a result of the serious study to obtain sterilizing composition to solve these problems, the inventors have discovered that. a sterilizing composition obtained by combining organic acid, specific glycerin fatty acid ester, specific cane sugar fatty acid ester and thiamine lauryl sulfate has enhanced bactericidal power with the concentration rate of organic acid with low acidity and becomes stable as aqueous solution and solves the bad effect such as discoloring and wilting of raw vegetable and completed this invention.

This invention is to provide a sterilizing composition comprised of (a) organic acids, (b) glycerin fatty acid ester having fatty acid root of 6 to 12 carbon, (c) cane sugar fatty acid ester having fatty acid root of 8 to 18 carbon and (d) thiamine lauryl sulfate.

For organic acids for the ingredient (a) used for this invention, vinegar, acetic acid, fumaric acid, citric acid, succinic acid, malic acid lactic acid, tartaric acid and gluconic

acid are listed, Among those, vinegar and citric acid are preferable.

As for glycerin fatty acid ester of the ingredient (b), glycerin ester of fatty acid having 6 to 12 carbons and concrete example of fatty acid are caproic acid, caprylic acid, capric acid and lauric acid and especially, caprylic acid is preferable.

As for cane sugar fatty acid ester of the ingredient (c), cane sugar ester of fatty acid having 8to18 carbons is used, concrete example of fatty acids are caprylic acid, capric acid, lauric acid myristic acid, palmitin acid and stearic acid and especially, lauric acid is preferable.

The sterilizing composition of this invention contains thiamine lauryl sulfate as the ingredient (d) in addition to the above mentioned ingredients (a) through (c). Mixing ratio of each ingredient of sterilizing composition is: against 1 weight part of organic acid, glycerin fatty acid ester is 0.001 to 10 weight parts, preferably, 0.01 to 1 weight parts, cane sugar fatty acid ester is 0.001 to 10 weight parts, preferably 0.01to1 weight parts, thiamine lauryl sulfate is 0.0001 to 0.1 weight parts, preferably 0.001 to 0.01 weight parts. To exhibit sterilizing effect solely with thiamine lauryl sulfate, more than 1 weight parts is necessary to be added, however, by following this invention, significant sterilizing effect can be obtained by combining as mentioned above at the low concentration rate which does not have sterilizing effect at all when thiamine lauryl sulfate is used alone from the view point of conventional common sense.

Also, as mentioned above, as thiamine lauryl sulfate can improve unstable condition of glycerin fatty acid ester or cane sugar fatty acid ester in aqueous solution or acid solution by its hydrophyllic surfactant effect, it contributes to both enhancement of sterilizing power and stabilization of sterilizing composition. Furthermore, the sterilizing composition of this invention may

realize the long term stabilization by increasing the solubility of glycerin fatty acid ester or cane sugar fatty acid ester by using with alcohol such as ethyl alcohol.

The sterilizing composition of this invention can be used by preparing each ingredient with the mixing ratio mentioned above or by preparing a concentrated solution as stock solution and diluting with water to obtain above mentioned mixing ratio at the time of use. Especially it is desirable to prepare the concentration of organic acid to become less than 0.3 weight parts if it is used for sterilizing green colored vegetable. In this case, although it is a concentration which does not give sufficient sterilizing effect by the sole use of organic acid, sterilizing power can be enhanced by combining each ingredient as above while maintaining the color of green vegetable. On the other hand, it is publicly known that cane sugar fatty acid ester has detergence by its surfactant effect. Alkyl benzene sulfonic acid type detergent and alkali detergent which have been traditionally used to wash various kinds of soil have bad effect to the environment and there is a trend to consider it is not appropriate to use them for detergent. On the contrary, cane sugar fatty acid ester is highly safe and it is especially appropriate for cleaning vegetable, fruit which are consumed directly into the mouth and also for cooking utensils. Therefore, sterilizing composition of this invention is an useful one which not only has sterilizing power by comprising cane sugar acid ester but also to have detergence.

[Application Example]

Following is the explanation in detail by Experimental Example and Application Example, however, this invention is not limited to those.

Experimental Example 1

Bacterias (Escherihia coli IF03208, Staphyrococcus aureus 1F03060, Bacillus subtilis IF03009 or Pseudomonas fluorescense IF 03081) are shaking-cultured for 24 hours at 30 °C in 10ml bouillon culture (1% bouillon, 1% polypeptone, 0.5% salt, pH 7.2). On the other hand, sterilizing compositions a to d having the composition shown in Table 1, and a control (water) are prepared and 10ml each is poured into test tube of 18x180 mm which are capped with cotton and the composition is sterilized for 5 minutes at 100 °C and cooled to 30 °C.

Then, by using sterilized pipet, above mentioned culture was put by 0.05ml into the test tube filled with above mentioned sterilizing composition or water and it was sterilized by leaving for 15 minutes at 30 °C. After 15 minutes, the mixed solution of

sterilizing composition or water and culture was harvested into sterilized Petri dish with sterilized pipet (if necessary, diluted solution with sterilized water is prepared). Then, sterilized standard agar by Eiken is added and incubated for 48 hours at 30 °C. After the completion of incubation, existence of bacteria growth was visually observed and the one without the growth of bacteria was judged as having effective sterilizing power and marked with +. On the other hand, if bacteria growth was recognized, it was judged to have no sterilized power and marked with -. The result is shown in Table 2.

Table 1

composition	Amo	Amount of ingredients in 1000 ml aqueous solution				
	Vinegar (acetic acid 10 w/v %) (ml)	Glycerin caprylic acid ester	Cane sugar lauric acid ester	Thiamine lauryl sulfate		
Sterlizing composition a	100			0.015		
Sterlizing composition b	30	·		0.015		
Sterlizing composition c	30	0.05	0.12	0.015		
Sterlizing composition d		0.05	0.12			

Table 2

specimen	Escherichia coli	Staphyrococcus	Bacillus subtilis	Pseudomonas
test category		aureus		fluorescence
Control (water)	_			-
Sterilizing composition a	+	+	+	+
Sterilizing composition b	+	_	_	-
Sterilizing composition c	+	+	+	+
Sterilizing composition d	_	_	-	_

Similar result was obtained when each of acetic acid, fumaric acid, citric acid,

succinic acid, malic acid, lactic acid, tartaric acid and gluconic acid are used instead of

vinegar in sterilizing composition a and c. [Experimental Example 2]

500g specimen prepared by washing raw cucumber lightly with water by running tap water, cutting off both edges of cucumber and slicing the center part in 2mm, was soaked in 2500 ml sterilizing compositions a tod or water for 15 minutes. After 15 minutes, the specimen was removed and washed with running water for 5 minutes and water was squeezed well. 24 hours later, 20 people evaluated the change in color tone by visual observation, measured the difference of color by colorimeter and evaluated the taste. The difference of the color was measured by the following method.

100g specimen was measured after it was preserved as above and added with 100 ml of pure water and homogenized for 3 minutes and filtered by Toyo filter paper No.2. L, a and b value of the remaining residue were measured by ND-101D type digital colorimeter (Nihon Denshoku Co. Ltd.) and color difference from the control (ΛΕ) was calculated. ΔΕ can be calculated by the following formula..

$$\Delta E = \sqrt{\Delta a^2 + \Delta b^2 + \Delta c^2}$$

$$\Delta a = a2 - a1$$

$$\Delta b = b2 - b1$$

$$\Delta c = c2 - c1$$

The result is shown in Table 3to5.

Table3 (Evaluation of color tone by visual observation)

test category	No. of people who identified difference from control	No. of people who did not identify difference from control
Sterilizing Composition a	20 people	0
Sterilizing Composition a	1	19
Sterilizing Composition a	1	19
Sterilizing Composition a	0	20 ·

Table 4 (measuring of color difference by colorimeter)

test category	value L	value a	value b	value ΔE
Control (water)	31.0	-8.5	13.9	_
Sterilizing composition a	34.7	-7.7	15.1	3.97
Sterilizing composition b	30.8	-8.2	13.6	0.47
Sterilizing composition c	30.7	-8.3	13.7	0.41
Sterilizing composition d	30.8	-8.4	13.8	0.24

NBS Unit ( $\Delta E = \text{color difference}$ )

0 to 0.5 slight
0.5 to 1.5 small
1.5 to 3.0 noticeable
3.0 to 6.0 visible
6.0 to 12.0 very visible
larger than 12.0 significantly visible

Table 5 (Evaluation of taste)

	People who noticed acidity and/or acidic odor	People who saw no difference compared to
test category	compared to control	control
Sterilizing composition a	20 people	0
Sterilizing composition b	1	19
Sterilizing composition c	1	19
Sterilizing composition d	0	20

It is obvious from Table 3to5 that only the sterilizing composition c can exert sufficient bactericidal power almost without influencing the color tone and food taste.

Experimental Example 3
Sterilizing compositions e to j shown in

table 6 are prepared and its solubility stability over the time was examined when preserved at 30°C for 30 days. When precipitation was caused, it was marked with + and when it remained stable without causing such as precipitation, it was marked with -. The result is shown in Table 7.

Table 6

composition	Amount of each ingredient in 1000 ml aqueous solution			
	Vinegar (10w/v%	Glycerin caprylic	Cane sugar lauric	Thiamine lauryl
test category	acetic acid) (ml)	acid ester (g)	acid ester	sulfate (g)
Sterilizing composition e	300	1		
Sterilizing composition f	300		1	
Sterilizing composition g	300	0.5	0.5	
Sterilizing composition h	300	. 1		0.15
Sterilizing composition i	300		1	0.15
Sterilizing composition j	300	0.5	0.5	0.15

Table 7

preserved days	0 day	10 days	20 days	30 days
Sterilizing composition e	+			
Sterilizing composition f	+ .			·
Sterilizing composition g	+			
Sterilizing composition h	<del>_</del>	_	_	-
Sterilizing composition i	<del>-</del>	_	; —	_
Sterilizing composition j		_	<del>-</del>	<u>-</u> ·

From Table 7, it is obvious that sterilizing composition which remains stable for a long period can be obtained only when added with thiamine lauryl sulfate (sterilizing composition h, i, j).

Experimental Example 4 (Wash test)

3 cm x 10 cm glass plate was covered evenly with artificial mixture of oil (sesame

oil and flour were mixed at the weight ratio of 1:1) and dried for 3 hours at 65°C. Weight of the glass plate before covering by the oil mixture (weight 1) and weight of glass after drying (weight 1) were measured.

Then, above mentioned glass plate was soaked in a 500 ml capacity beaker filled with 500 ml solution shown in Table 8 or water and the solution was stirred for 10 minutes while the temperature of solution was maintained at 20°C. After 10 minutes, glass plate was replaced in a beaker overflowing with tap water and washed with water and it was dried naturally. After it was dried, weight of the glass was measured again (weight 3) and washing effect was calculated by the following formula.

Table 8

Test category	Washing effect (%)
Control (water)	4.9
*Commercially sold dish detergent 0.15 concentration	90.3
Sterilizing composition a of Experimental Example 1	6.8
Sterilizing composition c of Experimental Example 1	85.2

\* 23% of surfactant (alkyl benzene sulfonic acid sodium and others) was used.

From Table 8, it is obvious that sterilizing composition c has detergence close to the commercially sold dish detergent.

Application Example 1

Preparation of sterilizing composition

300 ml vinegar of 10w/v% acetic acid, 0.5g glycerin caprylic acid ester, 1.2g cane sugar lauric acid ester, 0.15g thiamine

lauryl sulfate are mixed with pure water and prepared into 1000 ml solution in total. (Concentration of each ingredient are; acetic acid 3w/w%, glycerin caprylic acid ester 0.05w/w%, cane sugar lauric acid ester 0.12w/w%, thiamine lauryl sulfate 0.015w/w%) Then, above mentioned sterilizing composition is diluted with pure water to be 1000 ml.

Preparation of the specimen to be sterilized

- 1. Raw cucumber was washed lightly with tap water and the both edges were cut and discarded and the center part was sliced in 2mm wide.
- 2. Raw cabbage was cut into appropriate size and washed lightly with tap water.
- 3. Raw lettuce was broken into pieces by hand and washed lightly with tap water.
- 4. Raw sweet pepper was washed lightly with tap water and cored and cut into approximately 5 x 20 mm.
- 5.Raw carrot was rinsed lightly with tap water and both edges were cut and discarded and the center part was cut in to approximately 3 x 40 mm.
- 6. Root of raw sprout of Kaiware radish was cut off and washed lightly with tap water. Sterilizing test

200 g each cucumber, cabbage, sweet pepper and carrots, 100 g each lettuce, Kaiware radish which were prepared as described above were soaked in 1000 ml diluted solution of above mentioned sterilizing composition at a room temperature for 15 minutes. After soaking for 15 minutes, each vegetables were taken out and the number of colon bacillus was counted including the vegetables which were not sterilized by Eiken Desoxycholate agar by following the regular method and general, live bacteria was measured according to a regular method using Eiken standard agar culture. The result is shown in Table 9to14

The number of bacteria in the Table shows the bacteria count per 1g of vegetable.

### Application Example 2

Same method with Application Example 1 was repeated except the preparation of sterilizing composition which was prepared by mixing 30g citric acid, 0.5g glycerin caprylic acid ester, 1.2g cane sugar lauric acid ester and 0.15g thiamine lauryl sulfate with pure water to make 1000 ml solution in total. The result is shown in Table 9 to 14. Application Example 3

Same method with Application Example 1 was repeated except the preparation of sterilizing composition which was prepared by mixing 100 ml vinegar of 10% acetic acid, 15g citric acid, 0.5g glycerin caprylic acid ester, 1.2g cane sugar lauric acid ester and 0.15g thiamine lauryl sulfate with pure water to make 1000 ml solution in total. The result is shown in Table 9 to 14.

Table 9 (cucumber)

	Colon	General
	bacillus count	live
	(pieces)	bacteria
test category		(pieces)
not sterilized	$4.1 \times 10^{2}$	$1.8 \times 10^4$
Application Example	<10	8.2 x 10 <sup>2</sup>
Application Example 2	<10	$9.1 \times 10^{2}$
Application Example	<10	$7.6 \times 10^2$

Table 10 (cabbage)

test category	Colon bacillus count (pieces)	General live bacteria (pieces)
not stenlized	$3.8 \times 10^{2}$	$3.5 \times 10^4$
Application Example	<10	$4.9 \times 10^2$
Application Example 2	<10	7.3 x 10 <sup>2</sup>
Application Example 3	<10	6.1 x 10 <sup>2</sup>

Table 11 (lettuce)

	Colon bacillus	General live
	count	bacteria
test category	(pieces)	(pieces)
not sterilized	$2.1 \times 10^{2}$	$1.0 \times 10^4$
Application Example 1	<10	$3.8 \times 10^{2}$
Application Example 2	<10	$4.5 \times 10^2$
Application Example 3	<10	$4.1 \times 10^2$

Table 12 (sweet pepper)

	Colon	General
	bacillus	live
	count	bacteria
test category	(pieces)	(pieces)
not sterilized	$1.8 \times 10^{2}$	1.4x 10 <sup>4</sup>
Application Example 1	<10	$5.9 \times 10^2$
Application Example 2	<10	$7.2 \times 10^2$
Application Example 3	<10	$6.0 \times 10^{2}$

Table 13 (carrot)

	Colon	General
	bacillus	live
	count	bacteria
test category	(pieces)	(pieces)
not sterilized	$1.1 \times 10^3$	$1.3 \times 10^4$
Application Example 1	<10	$8.4 \times 10^{2}$
Application Example 2	<10	$9.2 \times 10^{2}$
Application Example 3	<10	$7.9 \times 10^2$

Table 14 (Kaiware radish)

	Colon	General
	bacillus	live
	count	bacteria
test category	(pieces)	(pieces)
not sterilized	2.4 x 10 <sup>5</sup>	$6.1 \times 10^6$
Application Example 1	$5.2 \times 10^2$	$2.7 \times 10^4$
Application Example 2	$7.5 \times 10^2$	$4.1 \times 10^4$
Application Example 3	$3.9 \times 10^2$	$2.0 \times 10^4$

From Table 9 to 14, sterilizing power is obvious. Also, regarding the color tone, texture and taste of vegetable after sterilizing treatment, there was almost no difference when compared to the non

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sterilized ones in all the sterilizing composition of Application Example 1to3. [Effect of Invention]

Sterilizing composition of this invention has excellent stability in quality and provides sufficient sterilizing power and detergence without changing the color tone, texture and taste of the treated food. Therefore, the sterilizing composition of this invention is appropriate for sterilizing and washing vegetables which are eaten raw and cooking utensils.

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